

FRENCH INDQ-CHINA

and transformed the Annamlte mind. The veneer of
courtesy
and wore so thin that the French and native
functionaries
to resemble one another, to the detriment of Oriental
traditions.

Hie situation was so confused by a mixture of
humanitarian and
principles, with a Hfe-and-death struggle for the
same
government posts, that the main issues were wholly
lost to sight. In
metallurgy the mandarin has emerged more or less

—
on whether he belongs to a Protectorate or to a
directly
country—transformed Into a French functionary. The
has been effected by only a few years' contact with
Western
people. Unfortunately as yet the ideal of professional
integrity
has not kept pace with the other changes. Destructive
contacts have
faster than the constructive.

The 1929 reform of the mandarinat, now
disciplined and homo-
was the culmination of a long process to effect the
separation
of In the judicial more than in the
administrative sphere, the
were vital to the French. They were now formally
specialized
tad had been given a code modified by Western
Ideas. The
as yet, however^ not clear-cut: nominally the
native
die and *kuyens*^ still controlled the
magistrates, as
demanded, because the people were used to them
and a
administrative prestige. The separation of powers
be effected, but under the surface, despite
mandarinal
of whatever reinforces control. It moved steadily
forward. This
» a® of Amiam as of CbchM-Cfaina; there is
only a differ-
is tad of penetration. The most Important
part of
has been an Incidental by-product: the mandarin
km tost EB character. Formerly the mandarin

was simul-
 and administrator, an Indispensable
 ia the rites,, Rites are now reduced to merely
 local colour. The loss of the spiritual and
 in the means the decline of their moral
 the —the fuixlai&tiattal reason why they were
 fey the The stnictore of the mandarinat has
 re-
 init: in, Jakizatfoi^ which was the inevitable
 of tfac erf pmras, the essence of their
 authority
 faa*